# The Religious Care of Families

Recommended from

ABRAHAM'S Example:

# SERMON

Preach'd in

Gravel-Lane, Southwark,

January I. 1721.

# By DANIEL MAYO, A. M.

Published, with Enlargements, at the Request of the Managers of a Charity-School.

#### LONDON

Printed for JOHNCLARK, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry, near Cheapfide: And may also be had of E. MATTHEWS, at the Bible in Paternoster-Row; and R. FORD, at the Angel in the Poultry. MDCCXII.

Price Six-Pence.

a ta Ch



## GEN. XVIII. 19.

For I know him that he will command his Children and his Houfhold after him; and they shall keep the Way of the Lord, to do Justice and Judgment, that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him.



Abraham will not only afford us a bright Example for our Imitation of a strong Faith, by which we give Glory to God, when like him, we stagger not

at the Promise thro' Unbelief; and of unlimited Obedience unto God, as a Proof of a true and living Faith, as when He, at the Divine Command, lest his Native Country and his Kindred and Father's House, to go where God should lead him, not knowing otherwise whither he went; or when

he offered up his Son Isaac, who was the Son of the Promise, and the Son of his Love: But in him also Parents and Masters of Families have an illustrious Example to follow, in their religious Care of their Chil-

dren and Housbold.

A very considerable Part of this first Book of Moses called Genesis, is taken up with the Account of this eminent Patriarch; and in this 18th Chapter we find an Account of God's gracious Appearance to him, and favourable Converse with him, as with a Friend: And it was Abraham's highest Honour, that he was called the Friend of God, James 2. 23. In what God faid at this Time, we may obferve he informs this good Man, with his Purpose of Mercy to himself, and his Family, and indeed to the whole World, that Sarah his Wife should have a Son, v. 10. that in a little Time she should bear and bring forth the Son of the Promise, in whom the Seed was called, and from whom the Messias should spring, in whom not only his Family, but all the Nations of the Earth should be blessed. And then he acquaints him with his Purpole of Wrath against Sodom and the Neighbouring Cities whose Cry was great, and their Sins very grievous. And 'tis remarkable, that God speaketh after fuch a Manner, as to intimate a Sort of

argu-

di

co

ter

arguing with himself, whether he should reveal this Matter to Abraham, or no; Shall I hide from Abraham that Thing which I do, v. 17. And then he is pleased to assign two Reasons why he would acquaint this his

Favourite with his Defign; namely,

of the God of Heaven. He was a Person for whom God had done much, and to whom God had promised more. Abraham, saith the Lord, shall surely become a great and mighty Nation, and all the Nations of the Earth shall be blessed in him, v. 18. And if we enquire into the Force of this Reasoning, it is plainly to be resolved into the Sovereign Grace and good Pleasure of God, who will have Mercy on whom he will have Mercy: whose usual Method is this, to multiply his Favours on the Vessels of Mercy, all of which are free and undeserved.

2. Because Abraham was, and would be careful to communicate what he knew of the Will and Works of God unto his Children and Houshold after him. For I know him, saith God in my Text. that he will command his Children and his Houshold after him, &c. Some \*would read my Text.

thus,

<sup>\*</sup> Vid. Fagii Translationum pracipuarum V. T. Collationem.

thus, I will make known unto him [Abrabam] what I do, to the end that he may command his Children, &c. But as the Hebrew Text, nor the most ancient Versions will not admit of this Reading; fo it is a needless Alteration, and spoils the Sense in Part, which, according to our Translation, intimateth God's Approbation as well as his Knowledge of Abraham's pious Care, in the good Government of his Family: And on this Account, God was pleased to esteem him a very fit and proper Person, to be more fully informed of that tremendous Judgment, he was about to bring upon Sodom and Gomorrha; which was not only for the Punishment of those who then suffered, and a Warning to other Sinners who lived at or near that Time, but was to be a lasting Monument of God's Justice throughout all Generations; or in the Words of St. Peter, for an Ensample unto those that aftewards should live ungodly, 2 Pet. 2.6. Now in Order to this, the Knowledge thereof must be transmitted down to Posterity, and that by Oral Tradition, till Writing should be invented or used, which was not till above 500 Years after; and who so fit to be intrusted with this Matter as faithful Abraham? who would remind his Children and Houshold after him of this amazing Judgment, and teach and command them to make a right Use thereof,

m

16

ir

pi

tu

rig

ly

bel

WI

M

wo

Ma

and

gion

mig

Jul

in particular, hereby to prevail on them to keep the Way of the Lord, and to do Juffice and Judgment, that so the like Destruction might not overtake them, but on the contrary, the Lord might bring on them that which he had spoken of, and promised Abraham and his Seed.

In my Text, we may take Notice of

three Things, viz.

S

n

1. The Thing it felf, for which Abraham is so justly commended, and in which he ought to be imitated by us; namely, His religious Care of his Family. The Manner in which he manifested his Care, is thus expressed; He will command his Children and his Houshold: The Syriac Version reads it thus, He will exhort them: and the Septuagint useth a Word, that fignifieth the right constituting and ordering of his Family: And the Meaning is this, Abraham would behave himself in a perfect Way, and walk within his House with a perfect Heart; as David resolved to do, Psal. 101. 1. As a Man of Knowledge, he would instruct his Houshold; and as a Man of Authority, he would command his Family. The principal Matter about which he gave Instructions and Commands, was the Business of Religion; that all under his Care and Charge, might keep the Way of the Lord, and do Justice and Judgment. And the Object of this

this Patriarch's Care, was his whole Family, which was very numerous; his Children are first mention'd, and his Servants are also included; for his whole Houshold were du-

ly regarded by him.

2. God was well pleased with Abraham's Behaviour; which is the Meaning of the first Words, I knew him. This Phrase in Scripture often fignifieth God's Approbation, and not only his fingle Knowledge, as when it it is said, the Lord knoweth them that are his, 2 Tim. 2. 19. And the Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, Psal. 1. 6. God knoweth and observeth all the Families of the Earth, and feeth what is done therein; The Lord looketh down from Heaven upon the Children of Men, to see if there be any that understand and seek God, and taketh Notice of those Families, where nothing of Religion is to be found; wherein the Parents and Children, the Masters and Servants live like Atheists, or as without God in the World. His Eyes behold the Evil and the good. And where he finds fuch Families, as that of Abraham, he is well pleased, and doth highly approve of what is done there.

3. There was a great Advantage, which Abraham and his Houshold, yea and his Posterity also did, and should receive from this his Religious Care. As Job did not

fear

A

pr

in

Al

M

the

mi

of

fear God for nought; so neither did Abrabam, nor shall any other Person or Family have just Reason to say, it is in vain to serve the Lord. The Benefits mention'd in my Text, are these, the Perseverance of Abrabam's Posterity in the good Ways their Father train'd them up in; and the Accomcomplishment of the Promises God had made to him and them. And 'tis observable, that Abraham's Care was a likely and prcper Method to promote Piety and Probity in his Family, and among his Descendents, and therefore did he command them that (according to some ancient \* Versions) they Should or might keep the Way of the Lord, &c. This was also an appointed Means accompanied with a Promise; and so we read in our Translation (to which agreeth that of the Septuagint and others) they shall keep the Way of the Lord, &c. As to the Accomplishment of God's Promifes to Abraham and his Posterity; that is plainly expressed in the last Words of my Text, and in such a Manner as to intimate that tho' Abraham's good Behaviour had nothing of Merit, yet that made him meet to obtain thefe Bleffings, which free Grace had promis'd. And also, here is a plain Intimation of what concerns us to take special Notice B of

t

h

is

m ot ar

<sup>\*</sup> Syriac, Arabick, Chald. Paraph.

of, that the Blessings of the Covenant are entailed upon Abraham's Posterity, with this Condition or Proviso; that if they do keep the Way of the Lord to do Justice and Judgment, then will God bring upon them that which he hath spoken of, or promised to them.

Upon the whole, let us Christians (the Spiritual Children of believing Abraham) for our Direction and Encouragement, make

this Observation,

That the Religious Care of private Families is very pleasing to God, and for the Benefit of such Families and the Good of the World.

In discoursing on this Subject,

- I. I will briefly acquaint you how this Religious Care of private Families should be exercised, especially with regard to the Children of the Family.
- II. I will give you some of the Reasons why we may conclude, this Duty will be pleasing to God.
- III. I will fhew you what Benefits we may hope, will be the happy Confequences of a religious Education of our Children. And,

IV. I

re

15

to

vei

not

100

prii ligi

Ma

goo

IV. I will conclude with fuch Application as will be fuitable to the Difcourse it self, and the Occasion of it.

And may the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Glory, give unto us the Spirit of Wisdom, and Revelation in the Knowledge (or for the Acknowledgment) of him, and our Duty to him, in all the Relations and Conditions of this present Life. Amen.

I. I am briefly to acquaint you how the religious Care of private Families should be exercised, especially with Regard to the

Children of the Family.

The Law which Abasuerus made, that every Man should bear Rule in his own House, is agreeable to the natural and positive Law of God. It evidenly belongs of Right to Parents and Masters, to order and govern their Families; as he that provideth not for his own, and specially those of his own House, hath denied the Faith, and is worse than an Insidel, I Tim. 5. 8. I shall principally confine my Discourse, to the religious Care in educating of Children, and Management of Youth. And tho' my Text points particularly to these two Things, good Instruction and Government of Families;

lies; yet, we must not omit the Mention of religious Worship: particularly Prayer and Praise to God (which ought to be performed in Families every Morning and Evening) unless we are willing our Families should be like to, if not worse than those of the Heathen, on which God hath threatned to pour out his Fury, Jer. 10. 25. And its remarkable that the pious Patriarchs who wandred as Pilgrims on the Earth, were careful to erect Altars to the Lord, and to call upon him, where-ever they pitched their Tents, and so lived as Heirs of the Promise, while they dwelt in Tabernacles, Heb. 11. 9.

(1.) There ought to be due Care to infiruct Children and Youth, in the Truths and Duties of Religion. And tho' Parents are under special Obligations to do this kind Office for their Children, yet Servants, however their Condition among us may differ from that of Abraham's Houshold, as they ought to be provided for, and be under good Government, so they should be instructed also. Let Masters therefore in all respects, give to their Servants that which is just and equal, knowing that they have a

T

bi

n

W

go

th

pr

W

be

di

ar

the

211

Master in Heaven, Coloss. 4. 1.

As to the Time, when Parents should instruct their Children, as it should be very frequently and constantly; Precept upon Precept, Precept upon Precept, Line upon Line, ine

Line upon Line, here a little and there a little, Isa. 28. 10. Teaching them diligently when they sit in the House, and walk by the Way, and lie down and rise up, Deut. 6. So Children should be taught the Way of the Lord betimes; whom shall he teach Knowledge? and whom shall be make to understand Doctrine? Them that are weaned from the Milk, and drawn from the Breasts, Ifa. 28. 9. The young and tender Minds and Consciences of Children should be impress'd with a due Sense of Religion; and as their Capacities are enlarged by Degrees, fo Divine Knowlede should encrease. And herein pious Mothers have a great Advantage, and Opportunity, to improve for the Good of their little ones; as it was Timothy's Happiness, that from a Child he had known the boly Scriptures; so an honourable Mention is made of his Grandmother and Mother, 2 Tim. 1. 5. who without Doubt, were careful to give him good Instruction very early.

As to the Method of teaching Children the Principles of Religion, none seems more proper than that we call Catechising, by Way of Question and Answer; not only, because, in those Formularies or Compendiums, the most plain and necessary Things are, or ought to be collected together from the Holy Scriptures, which is the sufficient and indeed the only Standard of Truth, and

Rule

Rule of Faith and Practice in Religion. But feeing Children are apt to be inquisitive, it is very convenient to teach them what they are most concern'd to enquire after, to put proper Questions into their Mouths, with fuitable Answers. Many Catechisms have been drawn up by feveral excellent Persons, against which, however, it is no Wonder, feeing they are but human Composures of fallible Men, if there may be just Exceptions made against them, as being in some things defective, or too copious, and perhaps erroneous also. It is no Disparagement to others to fay, that the Assemblies Shorter Catechism, may be compared with them, not only as being a Form of found Words, but also as being very fit to be taught Children, who, tho' at first they may not be able to understand all the Words or Things therein contained, will however have a good Treafure laid up in their Memories, and it may be in their Hearts also, that will be of Advantage to them during their whole Lives.

The Subject Matter of Instruction is principally to be regarded by us: As to which, we must in the first Place be careful, that we teach them only what is true and good; for according to the Nature of the Seed that is sown, such may we expect the Harvest will be: And then we should be careful also about the Necessity, or at least the

Ule-

d

L

us

In

ta

tu

in

Usefulness of those Things we teach our Children. As we ought greatly to lament, that too many Parents train up their Children in the Principles of Atheism, Irreligion and Profaneness; and teach them, at least by their Example, to despise Religion, and make a Sport of Sin: So also it is to be bewailed, that some others also, know not how to give good Things to their Children; but teach them Errors instead of Truth, or feed their Minds with airy Notions, or byass them too much with Party Principles, and doubtful as well as needless Speculations, the Consequence of which is this, they afterwards turn Scepticks, or prove Bigots without good Understanding; and are superstitiously fond of, or averse to some outward Forms and Rites, the external Badges of a Sect or Party in Religion, with an uncharitable Heart condemning unto nothing less than eternal Flames, all those who differ from them. But thus to instruct Children, is not to teach them the Way of the Lord, and to do Justice and Judgment. Let us teach Children.

Religion, which is not contrary unto, but improved by Revelation. I mean such certain and necessary Truths, and Moral Virtues as are agreeable to, and may be known, in Part at least, by Reason or the Light of Nature. Some of the principal Truths we should

should inform them of are these, concerning the Being and Perfections of God and Providence; concerning our Relation to, and Dependance on God as our Creator, Preserver and Ruler; that God is Witness of all we do in this World, and will be our Judge, to render a righteous Recompense in another World The Duties even of natural Religion, respecting God, our Neighbour and our felves are various, and many of them very plain. It is the Voice of Reason, as well as Scripture, Micab 6. 8. That to do Justice and love Mercy, and to walk bumbly with God, is good, and what the Lord doth require of us. I shall speak more particularly of these Duties under the next Head. Therefore,

Religion, and especially of Christianity, are what we should be very careful to teach our Children. For we must remember, we are Christians; and as Persons of all Religions are wont to train up their Children in that they profess, it would be a Shame to Christian Parents, not to instruct their Children in Christianity. Nor will it follow, that because some are thus brought up in a Fondness for the worst Religion, or what is a false Religion, that therefore our Children and Youth, should not be instructed in that which is the only true, and therefore certainly the best Religion. Now,

1. These

be

ali

M

De Na

fea

ties

tha

froi

Rec

by

tolo

con

1. There are the Doctrines of Christianity, which should be taught and learned: The Truth of the Gospel, and of Christ, i. e. the Truths which Christ Jesus hath taught, and what particularly relate unto him. Children should be taught to know, and remember their Redeemer, as well as their Creator, in the Days of their Youth; and the Need they have of this Saviour from Sin and Wrath; because they are Sinners by Nature and Practice; and so odious to the Holiness, and obnoxious to the Justice of God: and they should know who this Redeemer is, both as the Son of God, and as the Son of Man; and what he hath done and fuffered to fave Sinners; they should be acquainted with the History of his Birth, Life, Death, Resurrection and Ascension; as also of his Intercession for us in Heaven; that he is the only Mediator between God and Men, and will be the Judge of Quick and Dead. They should be informed of the Nature of the Covenant of Grace, which is fealed by their Baptism, both as to the Duties and Privileges of it. They should know, that Remission of Sin can only be obtained from the meer Mercy of God, thro' the Redemption that is in Christ Jesus, and by Faith in his Blood. As they must be told they will die, fo they must be taught they shall rife again from the Dead, and come to Judgment; that the Wages of Sin 15

is Death, but the Gift of God is eternal

Life.

And tho', the incomprehenfible Mystery, the Trinity in the Unity of the Godhead, is, what the wifest of Men cannot fully understand; yet seeing the Children of believing Parents are, or ought to have been baptized into the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; they ought to be taught to believe, what the Holy Scriptures have plainly reveal'd to us, That there is but one only, the living and true God; and that there are three Persons in the Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoft, and that these three are one God, the same in Substance, equal in Power and Glory: Which I take to be a good Account of that Doctrine, agreeable to the Holy Scripture

2. The Duties of Christianity must also be known. And all the Duties of the Moral Law contained in the Decalogue, are enforced by the Example and Authority of our blessed Saviour, who came not to destroy the Law and the Prophets, Mat. 5, 17. but on the contrary, hath explain'd the Precepts thereof in their just Extent, and Spiritual Meaning; and summed them up in these two, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, and with all thy Soul, and with all thy Mind. And thou shalt love thy Neighbour as thy self, Mat. 22. 37, 39. Christianity doth oblige us

to

fe

fe

I

Sa

fh

di

Nare

Lo

to

oth

to Tr

An

the

ceff

are ner

to keep these Commandments with Sincerity, from the best Principles and Motives, as also to the best Ends; with a constant Regard to Christ Jesus by a living Faith, for Assistance and Acceptance with God. St. Paul tells Titus, Chap. 2. 11, 12. That the Gospel, which he calls the Grace of God, that bringeth Salvation, and bath appeared unto all Men, teacheth us, that denying Ungodliness and Worldly Lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in

this present World.

0

)\_

f

0-

e

id

ge

by

by

ou

at.

us

to

Children and Youth therefore should be instructed in their Duty to love and fear, and trust in God at all Times; to ferve and worship him in Spirit, and in Truth, by Prayer and Praise; to regard his Sabbath, and Ordinances for publick Worship; to read and hear his holy Word; and duly to regard the two Sacraments of the New Testament (which in a special Manner are Christian Institutions) Baptism and the Lord's Supper. They must also be taught, to reverence and obey their Parents, and other Governors, with the Duties they owe to all Men, viz. Justice and Charity, Truth and Chastity in all their Behaviour. And great Care should be taken to inform them thoroughly, of the Nature and Necessity of those two Gospel Duties, which are so suitable to our State as we are Sinners, and requisite in Order to our Salvation,

tion, namely, Repentance toward God; and Faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

(2.) There ought to be a due Care in the well-ordering and governing of Children

and Youth.

This many times is the most difficult, as well as most unpleasant Part of a Parents Duty: However, as the Authority of Parents, and Masters of Families, is unquestionable; so herein principally consistent that Duty, which is thus expressed, Prov. 22. 6. Train up a Child in the Way he should go. And I think, our Care in this Matter, with Respect to Religion and Virtue, may be reduc'd to two Heads.

1. Endeavour to restrain (bildren and Youth, from wandring in the Ways of Vice and Wickedness. And if we duly consider the Corruption of their Natures, and the many Temptations and evil Examples they will meet with, we shall soon perceive, what Need they have of Restraints, and what a watchful Eye should be over them. The Difficulty is, how we shall be able to lay due Restraints upon them. Now, besides the constant Care, to keep them, as much as we can, from Temptations, and from evil Company, and bad Examples; it will be useful, to prevail upon them, as much as we can, to exercife that Self-Denyal, which is the Foundation of all Moral and Christian Virtue. Teach

th

ev

th Fe

no

fty

ge

fin

Tr

tho

Teach them, to govern their Passions and Affections; which, if they are gratified in every thing, will hurry them into Mifchief and Ruin. Train them up with paying a due Regard to Conscience: For nothing tend's more to debauch the Manners of Men, than a Difregard to the Dictates and Reproofs of Conscience. Teach them the noble Art of governing their Tongue, which is an unruly Member, full of deadly Poyfon; and in which, there is a World of Iniquity. Let the first Appearances of Sin, and all Approaches thereto, be duly anim-

adverted upon.

2. Give all due Encouragement to a good and virtuous Temper and Behaviour. Children should be soon made sensible of the Difference there is between Moral good and evil, by the Carriage of their Parents, which ought to enduce them to love Virtue, for the Benefit they receive thereby; and to hate Vice, because of the evil Consequences thereof. Cherish in them, what you may perceive of an awful Fear of God, and due Regard to Governours on Earth. Train them up in Modefly and Humility: Encourage them in Diligence and Industry: Commend what you find of Love to Justice and Benevolence, Temperance and Chastity; and a Regard to Truth and Religion. In a Word, Let not those Things, which are pleasing to God,

and praise-worthy among Men, want Approbation and Encouragement in your Children.

And remember, that in Order to restrain from Vice, and encourage Virtue; besides the Authority you have to command, the two great Instruments of Moral Government are in your Hands, and must be prudently made use of: I mean, Punish-

ments and Rewards. Therefore,

1. You must prudently give Corrections, with this Defign chiefly, to prevent Faults for the future, rather than to punish for Faults that are past. And when you make your Children sensible of this, they will the more eafily apprehend, and believe, your Chastening of them proceeds from Love, and will the more likely receive Benefit thereby. The foolish Lenity and Indulgence of Parents sometimes proves the Ruin of their Children; as also, there may be too great Severity, by which they are discouraged. Fond Indulgence of a Child in a Fault, is Hatred, and not Love. If we may believe the Scriptures, He that spareth the Rod, hateth his Son; but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes. Prov. 13. 14. And we are told expresly, That Foolistoness is bound up in the Heart of a Child, and the Rod of Correction shall drive it out from him. Prov. 22. 5. And therefore Parents are exhorted, to chaften their Son, while

n

a

is

th

ci

fh

ra

10

th

be

yo

while there is Hope, and not to space for his Crying. Prov. 19. 18. And they have Encouragement to hope, That if they withhold not Correction from the Child, but beat him with the Rod, he shall not die, but that his Soul shall be delivered from Hell. Prov. 22. 13, 14. In a Word, The Rod and Reproof giveth Wisdom, but a Child left to himself, bringeth his Mother to Shame. Prov. 29. 15. It is thought, the Mother is mentioned emphatically; because, she many times (but not always) is most faulty in this fond Indulgence; and therefore the Shame and Grief of it, doth justly fall upon her.

2. You should also give due Rewards and Encouragements, to a good and virtuous Behaviour.

As some Parents are negligent, in correcting their Children for their Faults; so others are to blame, because they take no notice, or do not reward what is good and commendable in them. For tho' it is true, that Virtue is its own Reward; yet, this Maxim will have little Power, especially upon Children. Parents therefore should make them sensible by due Encouragements, how pleasing their good Actions are to them, as well as profitable to themselves. As to this Matter, you should be very careful, not to cherish Vice, while you pretend to encourage Virtue: And I think,

think, the best Encouragement you can give to your Children, is, to let them find by Experience, that a steeddy Course of Obedience and Virtue, is a sure Way to remain the Objects of your most endeared Affection; and to obtain such proper Tokens of your Favour, as shall afford them Pleasure and Prosit; as also to let them know, this is the most likely Method, to live usefully and comfortably in this World; as it is the only one to be happy in the other World, to all Eternity.

t

d

tl

fo

to

bu

in

ef

ab

an

and

the

thi

is,

we

plea

app

Ref

will

tate

Under this Head of well-ordering and governing of Children and Youth, let me subjoin two things, that ought to be great-

ly regarded.

1. There must be a due Consideration of the Temper and Disposition of those, who are under your Care. And thele are almost as various, as the Features of their feveral Faces. It is very plain, that some have better natural Capacities, than others, to receive Instruction, and grow in Knowledge: And 'tis likewise evident, some are more mild and foft, more tender and tractable, than others, whose Temper is rough and rugged, whose Spirits are haughty, and headstrong; and great Prudence is requisite to behave a-right towards these different Dispositions. One thing I would particularly recommend as to all Sorts: That Parents

Parents endeavour to preserve and cherish a due Mixture of Love and Fear, in their Children, towards them at all times.

2. There should be great Care always, to set a good Example before Children

and Youth.

We know, the World is govern'd more by Example, than Precept; and Inferiours are apt to imitate their Superiours: Children especially, affect to do, as they see their Parents do. Let there be therefore great Care, to set a good Example, to avoid not only what is sinful in it self, but the using of too great a Freedom, even in some lawful things before Children; especially, while they are young, and unable to know the exact Limits of good and evil; because, they may take Occasion and Encouragement, from what they see their Parents do, to exceed in lawful things, and to do that which is worse.

II. The Second General of this Discourse, is, to give you some of the Reasons, why we may conclude, that this Duty will be pleasing to God.

It is evident from my Text, that God approved of Abraham's Behaviour in this Respect; and 'tis reasonable to hope, he will be well pleased with us, if we imitate this good Example; and if we know;

bow

how we ought to walk and to please God, we should abound more and more, I Thess.

4. I. This ought to be our constant Ambition and Endeavour, that whether we are present or absent, we may be accepted of him. 2 Cor. 5. 9. Now it will appear, that a religious Care of our Families is

pleafing to God; Because,

1. This is our Duty, which God hath commanded, and our Performance thereof is an Act of Obedience. And we know what Samuel said to Saul, 1 Sam. 15. 22. That to obey is better than Sacrifice, and to bearken than the Fat of Rams. A steddy Courle of humble and sincere Obedience, to the Will of God, from right Principles and to good Ends, is the best Method we can take to please God. That God hath commanded us this Duty, is very plain; not only from the written Word of God, in the Old and New Testament, as Deut. 6. 6,7. These Words which I command thee this Day, shall be in thy Heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy Children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine House, and when thou walkest by the Way, and when thou lieft down, and when thou risest up. And Eph. 6. 4. Ye Fathers provoke not your Children to Wrath, but bring them up in the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord. And it is observable, that the fourth Command of the Decalogue, seems directed

as

fei

of

te

bit

He

for

inf

ner

nou

hat

that

Chi

exer

Glo

feite

ction

Real

to Parents and Masters of Families; requiring their Care, not only to fanctify God's Sabbath themselves; but also to restrain their Sons and their Daughters; their Men-Servants and Maid-Servants, from profaning that holy Day. And we may look upon the Counsel of the wise Man to be a Command from God, to train up a Child in the Way he should go. Prov. 22.6. But this seemeth to be Part of the Law of Nature, that is written upon the Heart of Man: For Reason will tell us, that God is the Founder of Families, and the Governour and Benefactor of these lesser Societies, as well as King among the Nations. fetteth the Solitary in Families, the Fruit of the Womb is his Reward. He appointteth to all Men the Bounds of their Habitation; and of him all the Family in Heaven and Earth is named. How reafonable then is it, that Families should be instructed and governed after such a manner, as may promote the Glory and Honour of the Great GOD? Besides, God hath invested Parents and Masters with that Authority, which they have over Children and Servants; and if this be not exercised according to his Will, and for his Glory; tho' I will not fay, it is so far forfeited, that Inferiours do not owe Subjection and Obedience; yet those have little Reason to expect God will maintain and D 2 pre-

n

t

e

15

lt

ed

ne

ıy,

011

he

th

ed

to

preserve their Honour, who do not regard his Glory. Memorable to this purpose, are the Words of God to Eli, whose Crime was this, that he honoured his Sons above God. Wherefore, thus said the Lord, Them that honour me, I will honour; and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1. Sam. 2. v. 30.

2. This Duty, when it is performed aright, will prove greatly for the Benefit of the World, and therefore we may con-

clude it is pleasing to God.

The Providence of God, is concerned about the Affairs of private Persons and Families; yet, so ordereth Things, that the Good of Nations, and the World in general, should be promoted: And, because it is reasonable, to prefer the Publick Good before a private Benefit, we may justly esteem a Man's true Love to his Country is pleafing unto God. And as Men of publick Spirits and Usefulness, are Bleffings to the World, so they are the peculiar Care of Heaven. Now there is no Way, wherein Persons in a private Station, can do fo much good to the World, as by the good Education of Children and Youth; and the well ordering of private Families.

Kingdoms and Nations are made up of private Families; and if these are prosperous, the Nations are happy; if these are regular,

regular, the Nation will be fo too: And, let it be remembred, that the Governours of these little Societies may do more, in Order to the Welfare of a Nation than it may be, publick Magistrates can. I am fure the Magistrates Care will be ineffectual for publick Reformation or Benefit, without the Care of Parents and Mafters. Besides, remember, what I am exhorting you to, is one of these Relative Duties; the Duty God requires of you, in your particular Station and Condition in the World; which, upon that Account, is pleasing to the God of Order, who hath appointed all his Servants their proper Stations, and their proper Work. And it is upon this Account as well, as for other Reasons, the Obedience of Children to their Parents, is faid to be well pleasing to the Lord; and that of Servants to their Masters, is serving the Lord Christ. Coloss. 3. 22, 24. So we may conclude, if Parents and Masters perform their relative Duties, as also is fit in the Lord, this will be well pleafing unto him.

3. The right Performance of this Duty, is the best Way, to advance Religion and the Honour of God in the World, at present, and to Posterity; and therefore we may conclude, 'tis pleasing to God. God hath made, and doth manage all Things for his Glory; and this is our chief End, and should be our main Business in the World,

ır

10

ne

h;

11-

of

e-

re

ar,

the

the more we spread and proclaim the Glory of God, the more we please God here; and the more fure we are to enjoy him for ever. Let it therefore be confidered, that as the Performance of all relative Duties, tend's greatly for the Credit of Religion; fo this Duty of religious governing of private Families, is the most likely Method to keep up the Life and Power of Religion in the World; and transmit the fame to Generations to come. Were our Houses like those of Aquila and Priscilla; of Nymphas and Philemon; little Churches of Christ; then the Churches of Christ properly so called, would be more increased and edified. This would be a pleasing Prospect, with Respect to future Generations. might with Pleasure look upon the rising Generation, did we use more Care in the Education of Youth; and could we fee Hopes of good Success in our pious Endeavours this way.

My Text taketh particular Notice of Abraham's Care, about his Children and Houshold after him. This good Man was not willing, that Religion should be buried with him in his Grave: And what good Man is there, who would not desire that his Children may be serving God on Earth, when he is praising God in Heaven? That such Care with Reference to Posterity, is pleasing to God, is plain from his

Insti-

pl

th

ye

instituting the great Ordinance of the Pasfover, to perpetuate the Remembrance of his Goodness from Generation to Generation; and his Command, to instruct Children in the Nature and Design thereof. Read the Command of God to his ancient People, Exod. 12. 26, 27. It shall come to pass, when your Children shall say unto you, What mean you by this Service? that you Shall say, It is the Sacrifice of the Lords Passover, who passed over the Houses of the Children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our Houses. And should not our Children be instructed, that Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us, and be trained up in the Belief of, and due Regard to our far greater Redemption by Christ, than that of the Israelites, from Egyptian Bondage. It was for this End, that many Things are left upon Record, in the Holy Scriptures; that the Generations to come might praise the Lord.

4. The Consideration of those special Favours, God hath vouchsafed to such Persons and their Families, who have been careful about this Duty, shews, that God is pleased therewith.

We must own, that all God's Favours are free; that there is nothing of Merit in the best of Men, or their best Actions; yet there are the Rewards of Grace in this

this World, as well, as that which is to come: And Experience hath proved oftentimes, that God hath had a particular Regard for Holy Men, and their Families. He hath bleffed them, and the Children have been loved for their Fa her's sake. Solomon's Observation hath been often verified; That the Curse of the Lord is in the House of the Wicked; but he blesseth the Habitation of the Just. Prov. 3. 33. How remarkably did God bless the Family of Abrabam, which was not only very numerous, but very prosperous too. Not only was Isaac bleffed, who was the Son of the Promise; but God said to Abraham, Gen. 17. 20. As for Ish nael, I have heard thee: Behold, I have bleffed him. --- And long before his Days, how great was the Salvation of Noah and his House, Gen. 6. 13. Heb. 11. 7. As also in his Time, how great was God's Favour to righteous Lot, and to his Family. Memorable are the Angels Words to him, Gen. 19. 12. Hast thou any here besides Sons in law, and thy Sons, and thy Daughters, and what soever thou hast in the City, bring them out of this Place. It is said, 2 Sam. 6. 12. That the Lord blessed the House of Obed-Edom, because of the Ark of God. The right Performance of this Duty may be a Means, to preserve Cities and Kingdoms from Ruin: Had there been Ten righteous Per-Sons

n

D

th

bi

fons in Sodom, that City would have been spared for their sake; and much more, had there been many righteous Families. Except the Lord of Hosts had left us a very small Remnant, we should have been as Sodom, we sould have been like to Gomorrha. Pfal. 1.9. However, God may yet deal with our Nation and the Cities and Towns thereof; Let us let up, and keep up the Worship of God in our Houses, and take due Care of our Families; and we may hope, no Plague shall come near our Dwellings: That God will cause his Angels, to encamp around them, to preserve us from Flames and Storms, from Thieves and Rebbers: Let us with David resolve, to walk in our Houses, with a perfect Heart; and to make the Lord our Refuge, the Most High our Habitation, and then let us confider for our Comfort those Promises, among many others, in the 29 Pf. v. 5, 6, 7. Thou shalt not be afraid for the Terror by Night; nor for the Arrow, that flieth by Day; nor for the Pestilence, that walketh in Darkness; nor for the Destruction, that wasteth at Noon-Day. A thousand shall fall at thy Side, and ten thousand at thy right Hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.

III. The Third thing I propounded, is to shew you, what Benefits we may hope, will be the happy Consequences of a religious Education of our Children.

on in Second that City

I have, in part, prevented my felf as to this Matter, by what is already faid; and therefore shall not enlarge so much, as it is easy to do: There are only two Things, I will mention,

promote the Welfare of Children, both in this World, and the next: For Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the Promise of the Life that now is, and of that

which is to come. I Tim. 4. 8.

They are without natural Affections, who do not defire and endeavour the Welfare of their Children; and very few such Monfters in Nature are to be found, tho' there are not very many, who do not mistake in the Methods they take to obtain this End. The Generality of People imagine, if they can but procure large Estates for their Children, and leave them good Inheritances, then they must of necessity be happy; not confidering, that Wisdom is good, with an Inheritance; and that a large Inheritance is good for little, without Wifdom to make a good Use of it; and so, as to give Account of it, at last. And God hath

ar

W

ha

tic

pl:

 $R\epsilon$ 

vil

to

bath said unto Men, Behold, the Fear of the Lord, that is Wisdom; and to depart from Evil, is Understanding. Job. 28. v. 28. If therefore we may hope, that by the Bleffing of God, our good Endeavours shall be so successful, that our Children shall keep the Way of the Lord, and do Justice and Judgment; then will the Lord be their Portion, and they will have a goodly Heritage. And we may hope, that if we train up a Child in the Way, he should go, when he is old, he shall not depart from it. Prov. 22. 6. Which last Words, I think, may be esteemed, as a Promise of God; as well as the whole Verle is one of the Proverbs of Solomon; which certainly is preferable, and more likely to be true, than that spiteful one, which the Devil hath taken Care, to make current, to the Discouragement of early Piety; a young Saint, and an old Devil. And, Thanks be to God! all Ages have produced many, that have, like Obadiah, feared the Lord, from their Youth; and at length, died in a good old Age; with a Crown of Glory, in the Way of Righteousness. And, I doubt not, but God hath blessed oftentimes a religious Education, by making it an effectual Means, of planting the Principles of real and lafting Religion. I am fure, fuch as have this Privilege, are in the most fair, and likely Way, to obtain God's special and faving Grace:

And 'tis good, that ferious and religious Thoughts, should take the Possession of the Heart, betimes; and that good Habits and Customs, obtain very soon; and this, I am fure of, that by a religious Education, Such a Hedge is planted round about Children, that they cannot easily break through; and when they attempt to do fo, will, as it were, find the Thorns, and Briars, to enter into their Flesh: I mean, the Reluctance, or the Remorfe of their Consciences, will wound them to the very Quick. Let Parents then bring up their Children in Hope, that they will prove Bleffings to the World, and live comfortably in it; and at length die happily out of it, and leave a Seed behind them, that shall be counted to the Lord for a Generation. This, at least is very evident, that, if a good Education is wanting, Children are most likely to be fottishly ignorant, and fordidly wicked: They will eafily fall a Prey to Seducers, of all Sorts, and live like Beafts, or which is worse, act like Devils.

2. This is the only Way, for Parents themselves, to have Peace at present, or Comfort in the great Day, in Case their

Children should miscarry.

And, alas! it must be owned, that the Children of Abraham, do sometimes prove the Children of Belial. Too many, if God pleased, have in all Ages, for saken the

the good Ways of the Lord, that they were trained up in; and many times it is with a heavy Heart, that pious Parents look upon, or think of their Children, as begotten, or brought forth by them, for the Destroyer. It maketh them fetch many a deep Sigh, and shed many Tears, to think, that such, as they have often most delightfully embraced, and tendered, as the Apple of their Eye, must be banished for ever from the Presence of God, and doom'd to everlasting Flames. It is grievous to them, when they find ungrateful Returns made to them, by undutiful Children; so see their surly Looks; to hear their churlish Words; and obferve their untoward Temper, and ill Behaviour: But it cuts them to the very Heart, when they think of their Dilobedience unto God, and how dreadful the Consequence of this is like to be at last. This indeed pierces and paineth them, like a Dagger, at their very Hearts. Now, in so sad a Case, as this, I know of nothing in all the World, that can relieve, or comfort distressed Parents, like this, the Testimony of their Consciences, that in Simplicity, and godly Sincerity, they have from time to time performed their Duty, with Respect to their Children.

Then as to the Account, we must give, in the great Day, and the Recompense

we shall receive in the other World, let it comfort holy Parents, to confider the Words of the Prophet Isaiah, Chap. 49. 4, 5. which, with little Alteration, they may make their own: Tho' I have laboured in vain, and spent my Strength for nought; yet surely, my Judgment is with the Lord, and my Work with my God. Tho' Ifrael (tho' my Children) be not gathered, yet shall I be glorious in the Eyes of the Lord, and my God shall be my Strength.—Whereas on the contrary, how dreadful must the Charge be, if it should lie against us, at the Bar of God; that we have been the Murderers of the Souls of our own Children! How dreadful will the Cries of some against their negligent and wicked Parents be, when in the midst of Torments they shall upbraid the tormented Parents also, in such Language, as this: A bloody Father, or a bloody Mother hast thou been to me. Ah! cruel Creatures, to your own Offfpring, never to warn me of this Place of Torment; never to tell me of a Saviour, and the Way, to escape this Wrath to come; which, tho' 'tis come, will be yet to come for ever; never to restrain me, when it was greatly in your Power, from the Paths of Vice, that lead down to these Chambers of Death. O cursed Indulgence, to indulge me to my everlasting Ruin! But this

t

W

ch

to

C

pa

the

the

fid

# of FAMILIES recommended. 39 this is too melancholy a Subject, to dwell upon further, than is necessary. God of his infinite Mercy grant, that none of us may find this Misery, which is far greater, than Words can express.

IV. It only remains, that I conclude with such Application, as is sutable to the Discourse it self, and the Occasion of it.

The preceeding Discourse, should be seriously considered, and improved by two Sorts of Persons, viz. They that are Parents of Children; and such, as have had

a religious Education. Therefore,

(1.) Let Parents learn, to imitate the the good Example in my Text. Indeed, all are concerned to think on fuch Things, as have been mention'd, who have the Charge of Families, and Care of Youth, committed to them; yea, and fuch, who as yet are unmarried, and, as we speak, have none but themselves to care for, would do well, to consider before-hand, whether they are able and willing, to difcharge such a Trust, as is committed to them, when they take upon them the Care of a Family. But I would principally urge upon the Consciences of Parents, their Duty to their Children, according to the foregoing Account thereof: And befides the Arguments, contained in what hath

liath been said, to shew, that this Duty is pleasing to God, and attended with several

Benefits. Let it be considered,

1. That Parents are under special Obligations, to perform this Duty. For not only (as hath been shewn) is this required of them by the positive Law of God, and the Law of Nature; so that careless and negligent Parents are cruel to their Ofspring, as the Ostrich in the Wilderness, which leaveth her Eggs in the Earth, and forgetteth, that the Foot may crush them, or that the wild Beast may breake them; and is hardened against her young ones. Job. 39. 14, 15, 16. But Revelation further informs us, that Parents are the Instruments, of conveying to their Children a depraved Nature, that bereditary Disease of our Souls; from whence we are prone, to transgress, and go a-stray from the Womb; inclin'd to do evil, and averse to that which is good. How eareneftly then should Parents seek after a Cure, for their Children; and endeavour as well, as pray, that they may be born again, and be made Partakers of a divine Nature, John 3. 3, 5, 7. 2 Pet. 1. 4. That they should not be conformed to this World, in the Vices or Vanities thereof; but transformed by the renewing of their Minds, &c. Rom. 12. 2.

2. Pa-

So

the

2. Parents are under special Engagements to this Duty. The Vows of God are upon them. Christians have solemnly promised to perform all known Duties; and relative Duties among the rest: And such Parents, in particular, when they offered their Children to God, in Holy Baptism, not only laid them under Engagements, to be the Lords; but they did virtually hereby, if not expresly also, promise, to bring them up in the Nurture and the Admonition of the Lord. And if any think it convenient, to require other Persons, to be Sureties for the good Education of Children; yet Parents are not hereby excused from their Duty: Nor is it all that we owe to our Children, to dedicate them to God; we must also educate them for God. Some are, it may be, Children of Prayers, and Vow's in a more particular Manner, as was Samuel; and how forcible is the Exhortation of Solomon's Mother in these Words, Prov. 31. 23. What my Son? and what the Son of my Womb? and what the Son of my VOWS? Give not thy Strength unto Women, &c.

3. Parents have special Advantages for

the Performance of this Duty.

They are, or ought to be frequently with them, unless they are willing, to lose the Opportunity of doing them good, as well as taking Delight in them themselves.

F They

They have such Opportunities of observing their Temper and Behaviour, as may direct them, in giving needful as well as seasonable Counsel, and Caution, and Reproof. They have a thousand Ways of engaging their Affections of Love and Fear, without which a Parent's Authority and Influence is like to be very small. They have the Power of Rewards and Punishments at hand; and the Fear or Hopes of hereafter, will sway very much with most Children; more it may be, than a Sense of Duty or Gratitude for the present, or what is past.

4. Parents have Special Inclinations and Desires for the Welfare of their Children. There is no Affection to strong, as that we find among all Animals, for the Prefervation of their Young: Now Reason and Religion in Men should regulate, and improve; and not destroy the Affections of their animal Nature. We find by Experience, that most Men will toil and labour, and abridge themselves of many Conveniences and Delights of Life, for the temporal Benefit of their Children: And should not Religion teach us, to defire and endeavour after their spiritual and eternal Welfare? What, all this affectionate Concern for the Bodies, and little or none for the Souls of your Children? What, to much Care, and Cost, and Pains, to make your Children prosperous in this World; and

no

no

is.

B

712

H

be

az

Sh

M

ftr it 1

no Thoughts, nor Care, about their Hap-

pinels in the other World?

5. Parents have a special Interest of their own, in the Welfare of their Children. The powerful Motive of Interest, and Principle of Self-Love so deeply rooted in our Natures, should prevail with Parents, to take due Care of their Children. Ufually they esteem, what is done to them, as done to themselves; and to count, that their Happinels consists in the Welfare of their Children, nay almost Life it self; as Judab said, of his Father Jacob, His Life is bound up in the Lad's Life. Gen. 44. 30: And in particular, the Honour, or Credit of Parents, depends much upon the Virtue and Probity of their Children; As Arrows are in the Hands of a mighty Man, so are Children of the Youth. Happy is the Man, that bath his Quiver full of them. They shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the Enemy in the Gate. Pfal. 127. 4, 5. Thus it is, when Children prove wife and good. But if they prove otherwise, as a wife Son maketh a glad Father; so a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother. Prov. 10. 1. And he that wasteth his Father, and chaseth away his Mother, is a Son, that causeth Shame, and bringeth Reproach. Prov. 19. 26. Many will reproach the forrowful and distressed Parents; and the Pity of their Friends it may be, will be mixed with Reproach also; F 2

-

r,

1-

11-

d

2-

1-

rR

ne

ch

ur

nd

no

and it is this, makes them fometimes like Job, to be weary of their Lives, and to lay with him, Chap. 10. 1. I will leave my

Complaint upon my self.

6. Parents must give a particular Account in the great Day, how they have performed this Duty; and receive a futable Reward. The God of the Spirits of all Flesh; the Father of our Spirits, who we hope will also adopt us, and our Children for his own, fpeaketh, as it were, to Parents, and giveth them a Charge, like as Pharaoh's Daughter to the Mother of Moses, Exod. 2. 7. Take this Child, and nurse it; bring it up, for me, and I will give thee thy Wages. Oh! that we may give up this our Account with Joy, and not with Grief. And, how great will the mutual Joy of holy Parents, and godly Children be in that great Day? Parents may delight in their pious Children on a double Account here below; because they are God's Children as well as theirs: They have God's Image as well as their own: They mutually delight in each others Company and Happiness here; but how joyful will their Meeting be hereafter, and how happy their Converse together in Heaven, for ever. How joyful for Parents, to fay in that Day, Lo, here am I, and the Children, thou hast graciously given me.

10

n

(2.) Let such Children and Youth, as have had the great Happiness of a religious Education, especially the Children of holy Parents, rightly improve the foregoing Discourse.

In my Address to you, I can truly say as the Apostle to the Corinthians, 2 Ep. 6, 11. My Mouth is full, my Heart is enlarged, I have neither Room, nor Ability, to say all that my affectionate Concern for you,

doth incline me to fay. However,

r. Let me prevail with you, to be thankful to God, for the Privileges of your Birth. You are the Children of the Covenant, made with Abraham and his Seed; to you pertaineth the Adoption, and the Promiles: You are of the spiritual Stock of Abraham; on fuch Accounts as these, your Privileges are greater than to be born of what in the Estimation of the World is noble Blood; and this is by the peculiar Fayour of God, who appointeth unto all Men the Bounds of their Habitation. Now look to it diligently, lest there be among you any profane Person, as Esau, who for one Morsel of Meat sold his Birth-Right. Do not make light of your spiritual Privileges; but while you are thankful for many temporal Advantages of your Parentage and Birth that you enjoy; forget not those of a spiritual Nature, which do as far exceed the

d

n

S,

et

the former, as the Soul is preferable to the Body, or Heaven to be esteem'd above this

Earth.

2. Be thankful to God and your Parents, for the Care that hath been shewn of you in your good Education. You are bound, to be thankful to your Parents, as Instruments in the Hand of Providence, tho' herein they did no more, than was their Duty to do: And your highest Praises ought to be given to the God of all Grace. If you have any Ingenuity, you will be thankful, that your naked Bodies have been cloathed, and hungry Bellies filled; and your ignorant and rude Minds have been informed and cultivated above thefe, who are most barbarous and brutish. your Parents have been able and willing, to give you what is called a genteel or a liberal Education; and it may ferve to excite your Thankfulness to God, and Gratitude to your Parents, when you observe many Spectacles of Mifery, who are most wretched for the Want of what you have enjoyed. 'Tis certainly true, that Childfen on some Account are more beholden to their Parents for their good Education, than for bringing them into the World. But if you have any Sense of Religion on your Minds; if you have any Love to God and Goodness in your Hearts, you will be especially thankful for the unspeakable AdAdvantages of a religious Education; and to excite you thereto, let me offer to your Consideration, the many miserable Objects, that may too commonly be found, who are miserable here, and like to be so for ever, because in the Words of a Great Men \* "Their Parents train them up for Ruin and Destruction; in the Service of the " Devil, and in the Trade and Mistery of " Iniquity: Who instead of teaching them se the Fear of the Lord, infuse into them " the Principles of Atheifm, and Irreligion, and Profanels: Instead of teaching them " to love and reverence Religion, they " teach them to hate and despile it, and to " make a Mock both of Sin and Holmess: "Instead of training them up in the Know-" ledg of the Holy Scriptures, which are able " to make Men, wife to Salvation, they " do adificare ad Gebennam; they edi-" fy them for Hell; by teaching them, to " prophane that Holy Book, and to abuse " the Word of God, which they ought to " tremble at, by turning it into Jeft and " Raillery: Instead of teaching them to ss pray and to bless the Name of God, they " teach them, to blaspheme that great and " terrible Name, and to prophane it by their " continual Oaths and Imprecations: And inflead

Arch-Bishop Tilletson. Serm. on Prov. 22. 6.

" instead of bringing them to God's Church, they carry them to the Devil's

" Chapels, to Play-Houses, and Places of

" Debauchery; those Schools and Nurseries

" of Lewdness and Vice.

3. The principal Thing I would perfuade you to, is, to be very careful, that you receive not this Grace of God in vain. See to it, that you do not cut off the Entail of Covenant Bleffings from your selves and your Posterity also, by your wicked Lives, and Actions contrary to the good Principles and Precepts you have receiv'd. Think on the Words of David, to his Son Solomon, 1 Chron. 28. 9. Thou Solomon, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts, and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts: If thou feek him, be will be found of thee; but if thou for sake him, he will cast thee off for ever. latter Words in my Text are thought to be conditional; that God would bring upon Abraham's Posterity the Thing, the good Things, he had spoken of, if his Children and Houshold after him did keep the Way of the Lord.

How many Prodigals do foolishly and wickedly squander away their Patrimony, and waste large Estates; the Inheritances of their Ancestors: And what is yet more

0

y

to

yo

pe

the

pa

of FAMILIES recommended. 49 to be lamented, how many may be found, that have forfeited, and are destitute of what was once the Glory of their Ancestors, COVENANT BLESSINGS. Our Saviour tells us, many shall come from the East and West, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the Kingdom of Heaven. But the Children of the Kingdom Shall be cast out into outer Darkness, Matth. 8. 11, 12. It followeth, There shall be weeping and gnashing of Teeth; and none will weep and wail; none will be more grievously tormented, than these Children of the Kingdom, when they are cast out. Think, O think, before it is too late, and may it be to good Purpose, will any of you be the only Persons, that go to Hell out of your Families? Are you willing, to be eternally banished from all your near and dear Relations, at as great a Distance, as between Heaven and Hell? Time was, at least you were afraid of a Father's Eye and Refentment; perhaps the Sighs and Tears of your Parents have sometimes touched your Hearts: You have been at times delighted with their Smiles, and joyful in their Presence. But how will you be able to see them in the great Day? How will you be then confounded, if they must appear as Witnesses against you, and applaud the righteous Sentence of Condemnation passed upon you.

G

Wliat

es

re

What hath been faid under this Head, should also be consider'd and applied with some little Alteration by such Children, as are by the Kindness of well disposed Perfons, brought up in Charity-Shools, with a John due Regard to the great Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion. The mentioning of this, leads me to a second Branch of my Application, as fuitable to

the Occasion of this Discourse.

I was defired to preach and print this Sermon, for the Benefit of one of the oldest Charity-Shools (the very first, as I am informed, among the Diffenters) of which there are now such great Numbers in this Nation: But the Defign of this' and other Sermons of this kind, is not only, nor chiefly, to make charitable Collections, or obtain Gifts, for defraying the Charge of fuch Schools: There is a further End, principally to be aimed at, namely, the giving proper Directions and Motives from the Word of God, for the right Management of this Charity, so as that it may turn to the best Account at last, of all that are concerned therein. And as I have had this in View all along. So in the Conclufion,

1. Let me address my self to them, who have the Management of these Charity-Schools, and the Tuition of the Children, belonging thereto. And as I am bound

Schools

is

sh

T

Sci

to commend your Labours of Love; and pray to God, that you may not lofe your Reward; fo let me persuade you, not only to regard the temporal Welfare of the Children, taken under your Care, in cloathing their Bodies, and giving them fuch Education at prefent, as well as by putting them out Apprentices hereafter, to honest Employments; but to take the most effectual Care for the training them up in Christian Knowledge, and the Love and Practice of real Goodness: And as you should narrowly observe their Morals, in the whole of their Behaviour, and particularly in their Words; so let the most deserving in this Respect, always receive the first and greatest Favours from you. I am afraid, too many Masters and Mistresses of these School's are too negligent in this Matter; and the ill Behaviour of many of these Children, when out of the Schools, is a great Discouragement to many, in contributing to the Maintenance of them: And it is to be feared, may hinder the Bleffings of Heaven, from descending so freely, as otherwise might be hoped for.

And there is one Thing further, you should be most especially careful about, That you do not turn these Charity-Schools into Nurseries of the very worst Uncharitableness. If party Zeal be insused

G 2 into

into Children, under Pretence of fortitying them against Schism, or a Veneration for
outward Garbs, and Rites, and Ceremonies
of Religion, and a Fondness for some dividing Names among Christians and Protestants, are taught Children, instead of vital Religion and real Goodness; It must
not be wondered at, if Men of the best
Disposition, as well as of the greatest Ability
to do good, do so far dread the Consequences of such Proceedings, as to resule
their helping Hand in the sowing the Seeds
of so much suture Mischies.

2. Let me conclude with earnest Exhortations to other Persons, that they would promote this good Work, of religiously and virtuously Educating those Children, whose Parents are not able, or willing to do this great Kindness for them. I would willingly hope, that notwithstanding all Objections to the contrary (how just foever some of them may be) much good is, and will be done by the Multitude of fuch Schools in the Kingdom, and that these will prove a happy Omen: I believe this Way, God in his wife and good Providence, will even of Stones raise up Children to Abraham; and from the most unlikely Families, he will call some to himself, that shall supply the Room of the many degenerate Plants to be found in our Day. As all Sorts of Persons should wil-

willingly contribute to this good Work, so especially, should they do this, who themselves have had a good Education, and know by happy Experience the great and many Advantages thereof; and they also, who have no Children of their own, should thus far adopt the Children of the Poor, as to help forward their good Instruction in Righteousness: They also, that have large Estates, more it may be, than they know well what to do with, or how they shall well account for, among other charitable Works, should take this into their Consideration. Whilst I would perfuade them, to engage in this Affair, who never yet have concerned themselves herein, let me desire those, who have been long employed in this Labour of Love, and indeed are ready to every good Work, to remember the Words of the Apostle, Gal. 6. 9, 10. Let us not be weary of well-doing, for in due Season we shall reap, if we faint not. As we have therefore Opportunity, let us do good unto all Men, especially unto them, who are of the Housbold of Faith. Amen.

# FINIS.





# POSTSCRIPT.

Gravel-Lane in SOUTHWARK, is the first of that Sort, of which there are now a great many, among the Dissenters. It was founded in the Year 1687, when we had the dismal Apprehensions of POPERY and SLAVERY as near approaching.

It is situate in one of the poorest Parts, about the City of LONDON, where there are great Numbers of Children of Watermen, and poor People, who are not able to bear the necessary Expences of

keeping their Children at School.

The Children are taught to Read, and Write, and Cypher; and are instructed in the Principles of the Christian Religion, from the Assemblies Catechism; and no uncharitable Distinction of Parties or Denominations are made in the Objects of this Charity.

There were but about Forty or Fifty Children taken in at first; but now, thro'the Benevolence of several well disposed Persons, the Number is increased to above

One Hundred.

### POSTSCRIPT.

Not only, have several Bibles, Testaments, and Catechisms been given frequently to the poor Scholars, but some of them, particularly the last Year, have been cloathed and

put out Apprentices.

The Charge hath been defrayed hitherto by some charitable Subscriptions, and an Annual Collection every New-Years-Day: And the Managers hope, that other Persons will still so far encourage this good Work, as to enable them, to make it yet more extensive and beneficial.





# Newly printed for JOHN CLARK.

I. A N Exposition of the Old and New Testament:

Wherein each Chapter is summ'd up in its Contents; the Sacred Text inserted at large, in distinct Paragraphs; each Paragraph reduced to its proper Heads; the Sense given, and largely illustrated; with practical Remarks and Observations: By the late Reverend Mr. Mat-

them Henry, in Six Volumes in Folio.

II. A complete Collection of the Sermons of the Reverend and Learned JOHNOWEN, D. D. formerly published; with an Addition of thirty more, never before printed: Also several valuable Tracts, now first published from Manuscripts; and some others, which were very scarce: To which are added his Latin Orations whilst Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, taken from his own Copies: And to the Whole are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life; some Letters written by Hun upon special Occasions; and his Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. David Clarksen. In one Volume, Folio.

III. The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity, Or Father, Son and Spirit, Three Persons and One God, asserted and proved; with their Divine Rights and Honours, vindicated by plain Evidence of Scripture, without the Aid or Incumbrance of Human Schemes. Written chiefly for the use of private Christians. By the Rev. Mr. Isaac

Watts, 12mo. Price bound 1 s. 6 d.

IV. A Memorial of the Reformation, chiefly in Bngland; and of Britain's Deliverances from Popery and Arbitrary Power, fince that time, to the Year 1719. Containing the State of the Reformation under K. Henry VIII. K. Edward VI. and Q. Elizabeth; with the Principles and Endeavours of those who have from time to time stood for a farther Reformation, as a short History of Non-conformity: A particular Relation of all the Plots and Conspiracies of Papists and others against the Reformation, and Civil Liberties of the Land: Some short Memoirs of the Civil War in K. Charles I.s Time; and a distinct Answer to the Question, Who cut off the King's Head? By the Reverend Mr. Be Bennet. The Second Edition, with large Additions, Swe